

# NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES

BY

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**Stelis insignis** *Ames* in Sched. Orch. 1 (1922) 5.

*Stelis apiculata* Schlechter in Fedde Repert. Beihefte 7 (1920) 84; 57 (1929) t. 28, fig. 105, non Lindley (1858).

On receipt of the analytical floral drawing of *Stelis apiculata* Schltr., it appeared that *S. insignis* was inseparable from that species. However, the name *apiculata* is invalidated by the prior use of the name by Lindley in 1858 and therefore the later name *insignis* should replace it.

**Pleurothallis Blaisdellii** *S. Watson* in Proc. Amer. Acad. 23 (1888) 284.

*Pleurothallis peraltensis* *Ames* in Sched. Orch. 6 (1923) 65.

A comparison of the type material of these species fails to show any structural difference between them. In each species the number of racemes borne by a single stem appears to vary, being commonly one or two in *P. Blaisdellii* and often numerous in *P. peraltensis*.

**Pleurothallis marginata** *Lindley* in Bot. Reg. 24 (1838) Misc. p. 42.

*Pleurothallis choconiana* *S. Watson* in Proc. Amer. Acad. 23 (1888) 285.

*Pleurothallis pergracilis* *Rolfe* in Kew Bull. (1893) 334.

*Pleurothallis panamensis* *Schlechter* in Fedde Repert. 17 (1921) 140.

The type of *P. choconiana* agrees very well with the typical form of *P. marginata*, except that it has the lateral sepals entirely or mostly connate whereas the records of

typical *P. marginata* show them only semiconnate. This character, however, is known to be extremely variable in the genus *Pleurothallis*.

*Pleurothallis pergracilis*, as shown by specimens compared with the type of that species, is identical with *P. choconiana*.

The type description of *P. panamensis* claims several characters that differentiate it from *P. marginata* such as the smaller size of the leaves, and the narrower petals and lip. However, the drawing of the type specimen shows a plant surely not specifically separable from *P. marginata*, and the alleged floral characters of *P. panamensis* are present in otherwise normal *P. marginata*.

*Pleurothallis marginata* is thus seen to be widely distributed through Middle America, extending from Mexico to Panama.